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NORTH KOREA REPORTEDLY RECOVERING RAPIDLY FROM WAR

LIGHT INDUSTRIES NEAR RECOVERY -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao. 29 Nov 53

The northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is busily engaged in postwar reconstruction work. Light industries, including the textiles, rubber, and paper, have passed the factory-rebuilding stage and are about to begin production. Heavy industries, in general, have completed their initial rehabilitation stage. Railroads are showing a speedy recovery and the main lines are already carrying passengers. The 20 large and small hydroelectric plants, including the Sup'ung power plant, are being rehabilitated rapidly, and the electric power output is expected to be increased.

While endeavoring to speed the industrial recovery of North Korea, the Korean Labor Party and the government of the people's republic are doing their utmost to improve the living conditions of the people. The cabinet passed decisions to restore and improve farm lands, to increase the supply of consumers goods, and to make loans available for building houses.

The following is a summary of the industrial rehabilitation under progress in various localities:

1. In Ch'ongjin, Hamgyong-pukto, reconstruction of steel mills and rubber factories is progressing rapidly.
2. In Kilchu, Hamgyong-pukto, restoration of paper factories is about completed and a large increase in paper production is planned.
3. In Kimch'ak [formerly Songjin], Hamgyong-pukto, a steel foundry is now under repair.
4. In Changjin-gang area, Hamgyong-namdo, restoration of 20 large and small electric generating plants along the Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang, and Hoch'on-gang, in Hamgyong-namdo, is expected to be completed by the end of 1953.
5. At the Sup'ung dam, P'yongan-pukto, restoration work on the Sup'ung hydroelectric plant is progressing rapidly.
6. In Sinuiju, P'yongan-pukto, rubber factories and paper factories are being put into working condition very rapidly.
7. In P'yongyang, P'yongan-pukto, the rebuilding of the cabinet office building is almost completed with the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers.
8. In the Hwanghae-do agricultural region, an all-out agricultural rehabilitation movement is under way.
9. In Wonsan, Kangwon-do, reconstruction work is progressing speedily in the textile, food-processing, and rubber industries.

ANNOUNCES THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN -- Tokyo, Shin Yukan, 30 Jan 54

The Modong Simmun of 22 December 1953 reported Kim Il-song's announcement, made at the 20 December 1953 meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly, regarding a three-year, postwar economic rehabilitation and development program. According to this announcement, the three-year economic program will include the following:

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1. Heavy industries: Rebuilding or expansion of more than a score of power plants, factories, and mines. Construction of several scores of new types of factories to be built in Korea for the first time. Domestic manufacturing of machine tools, generators, communications equipment, automobile parts, motors, and electric wires. Construction, by 1957, of an automobile factory capable of producing 6,000 cars annually.

2. Light industries: Expansion of the P'yongyang Textile Factory within a year or two. Development of the cocoon industry, and expansion of silk factories to an annual total capacity of several tens of millions of meters of silk products. Construction of two dyeing and bleaching factories during 1954-1956 with the help of the USSR. Construction of shoe factories, with the materials to be supplies by China, to manufacture 20 to 25 million pairs of rubber shoes annually.

3. Food industry: Expansion of the food industry in the next three years. Construction of a meat-processing factory with 2,000-ton annual capacity, and a fish cannery with a 10,000-ton annual output capacity.

PLANS TO INCREASE CONSUMER GOODS -- Tokyo, Shin Yukan, 18 Jan 54

According to a 17 January 1954 announcement of the Choson Chungang T'ongsin-sa, the North Korean government has decided to increase the supply and to improve the quality of consumer goods during 1954. To facilitate the distribution of increased consumer goods, the government during 1954 also plans to establish 400 new retail stores, 150 cooperative stores, and 1,200 "temporary" stores, throughout North Korea, and two or more municipally operated grocery stores in each city.

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